COLORADO

DRAWER 12A

OTHER STATES

71.2009 085 03864

Other States

Colorado

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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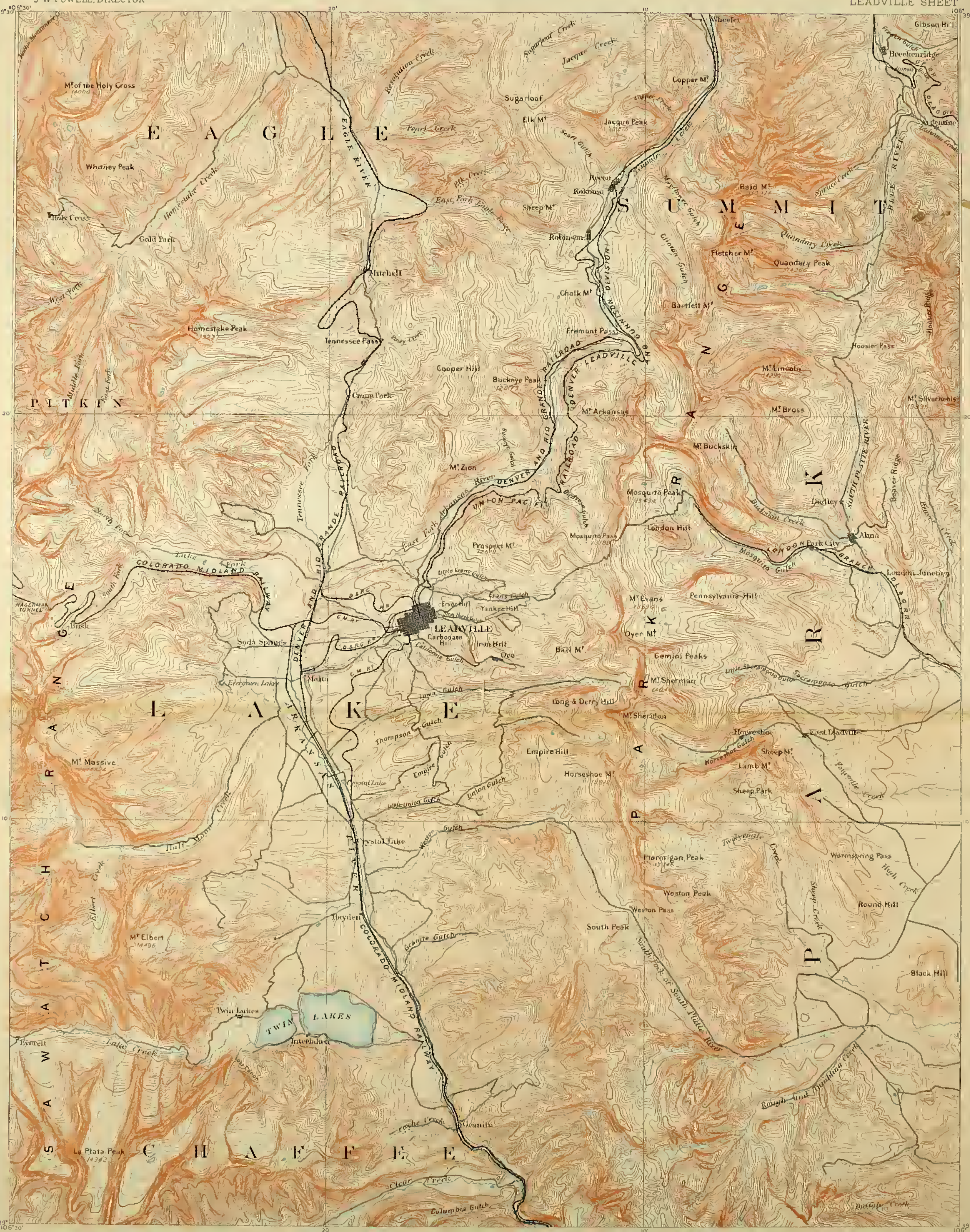
U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
J W POWELL, DIRECTOR

COLORADO
LEADVILLE SHEET



A. H. Thompson, Geographer.
Willard D. Johnson, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by the Hayden Survey and [illegible]
Topography by A. D. Wilson, Morris Bien and W. B. Corse
Surveyed in 1879, 80 and 89

Bien | Wilson

Scale 1/125000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

Contour Interval 25, 50 and 100 feet

Edition of Oct 1891, reprinted Nov 190[illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a topographic map of the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and about three-tenths of the area of the country, excluding outlying possessions, has been mapped. The mapped areas are widely scattered, nearly every State being represented, as shown on the progress map accompanying each annual report of the Director.

This great map is being published in atlas sheets of convenient size, which are bounded by parallels and meridians. The four-cornered division of land corresponding to an atlas sheet is called a *quadrangle*. The sheets are of approximately the same size: the paper dimensions are 20 by 16½ inches; the map occupies about 17½ inches of height and 11½ to 16 inches of width, the latter varying with latitude. Three scales, however, are employed. The largest scale is 1:62500, or very nearly one mile to one inch; i. e., one linear mile on the ground is represented by one linear inch on the map. This scale is used for the thickly settled or industrially important parts of the country. For the greater part of the country an intermediate scale of 1:125000, or about two miles to one inch, is employed. A third and still smaller scale of 1:250000, or about four miles to one inch, has been used in the desert regions of the far West. A few special maps on larger scales are made of limited areas in mining districts. The sheets on the largest scale cover 15′ of latitude by 15′ of longitude; those on the intermediate scale, 30′ of latitude by 30′ of longitude; and those on the smallest scale, 1° of latitude by 1° of longitude.

The features shown on this map may, for convenience, be classed in three groups: (1) *water*, including seas, lakes, ponds, rivers and other streams, canals, swamps, etc.; (2) *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, etc.; (3) *culture*, i. e., works of man, such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, boundaries, etc. The conventional signs used for these features are grouped below. Variations appear in some maps of earlier dates.

All water features are shown in *blue*, the smaller streams and canals in full blue lines, and the larger streams, lakes, and the sea by blue water-lining. Certain streams, however, which flow during only a part of the year, their beds being dry at other times, are shown, not by full lines, but by lines of dots and dashes. Ponds which are dry during a part of the year are shown by oblique parallel lines. Salt-water marshes are shown by horizontal ruling interspersed with tufts of blue, and fresh-water marshes and swamps by blue tufts with broken horizontal lines.

Relief is shown by contour lines in *brown*. Each contour passes through points which have the same altitude. One who follows a contour on the ground will go neither uphill nor downhill, but on a level. By the use of contours not only are the shapes of the plains, hills, and mountains shown, but also the elevations. The line of the seacoast itself is a contour line, the datum or zero of elevation being mean sea level. The contour line at, say, 20 feet above sea level is the line that would be the seacoast if the sea were to rise or the land to sink 20 feet. Such a line runs back up the valleys and forward around the points of hills and spurs. On a gentle slope this contour line is far from the present coast line, while on a steep slope it is near it. Thus a succession of these contour lines far apart on the map indicates a gentle slope; if close together, a steep slope; and if the contours run together in one line, as if each were vertically under the one above it, they indicate a cliff. In many parts of the country are depressions or hollows with no outlets. The contours of course surround these, just as they surround hills. Those small hollows known as sinks are usually indicated by hachures, or short dashes, on the inside of the curve. The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval varies according to the character of the area mapped; in a flat country it may be as small as 10 feet; in a mountainous region it may be 200 feet. Certain contours, usually every fifth one, are accompanied by figures stating elevation above sea level. The heights of many definite points, such as road corners, railroad crossings, railroad stations, summits, water surfaces, triangulation stations, and bench marks, are also given. The figures in each case are placed close to the point to which they apply, and express the elevation to the nearest foot only. The *exact* elevations of bench marks and their descriptions, as well as the descriptions and geodetic coordinates of triangulation stations, are published in the annual reports and bulletins of the Survey. The publications pertaining to specified localities may be had on application.

The works of man are shown in *black*, in which color all lettering also is printed. Boundaries, such as State, county, city, land-grant, reservation, etc., are shown by broken lines of different kinds and weights. Cities are indicated by black blocks, representing the built-up portions, and country houses by small black squares. Roads are shown by fine double lines (full for the better roads, dotted for the inferior ones), trails by single dotted lines, and railroads by full black lines with cross lines. Other cultural features are represented by conventions which are easily understood.

The sheets composing the topographic atlas are designated by the name of a principal town or of some prominent natural feature within the district, and the names of adjoining published sheets are printed on the margins. The sheets are sold at five cents each when fewer than 100 copies are purchased, but when they are ordered in lots of 100 or more copies, whether of the same sheet or of different sheets, the price is three cents each.

The topographic map is the base on which the facts of geology and the mineral resources of a quadrangle are represented. The topographic and geologic maps of a quadrangle are finally bound together, accompanied by a description of the district, to form a folio of the Geologic Atlas of the United States. The folios are sold at twenty-five cents each, except such as are unusually comprehensive, which are priced accordingly.

Applications for the separate topographic maps or for folios of the Geologic Atlas should be accompanied by the cash or by post-office money order (not postage stamps), and should be addressed to—

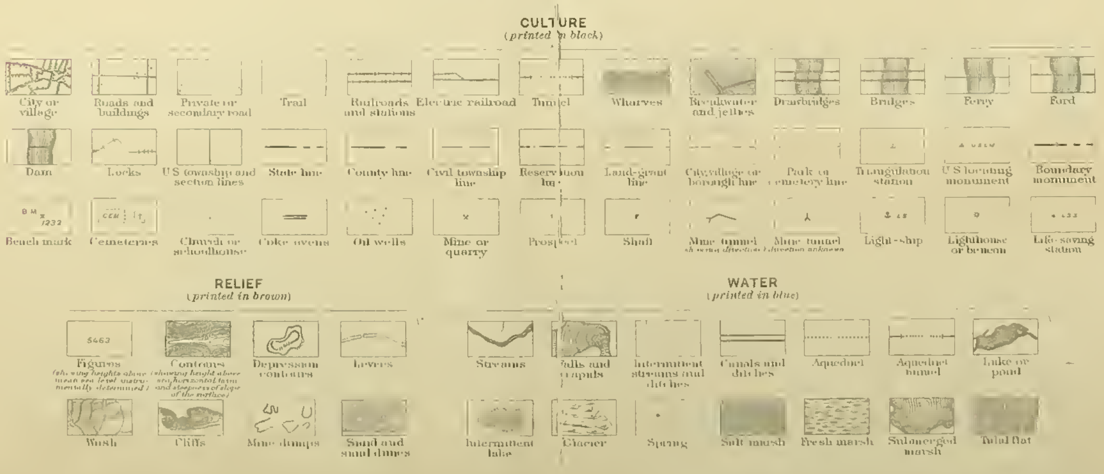
THE DIRECTOR,

United States Geological Survey,

Washington, D. C.

July, 1905.

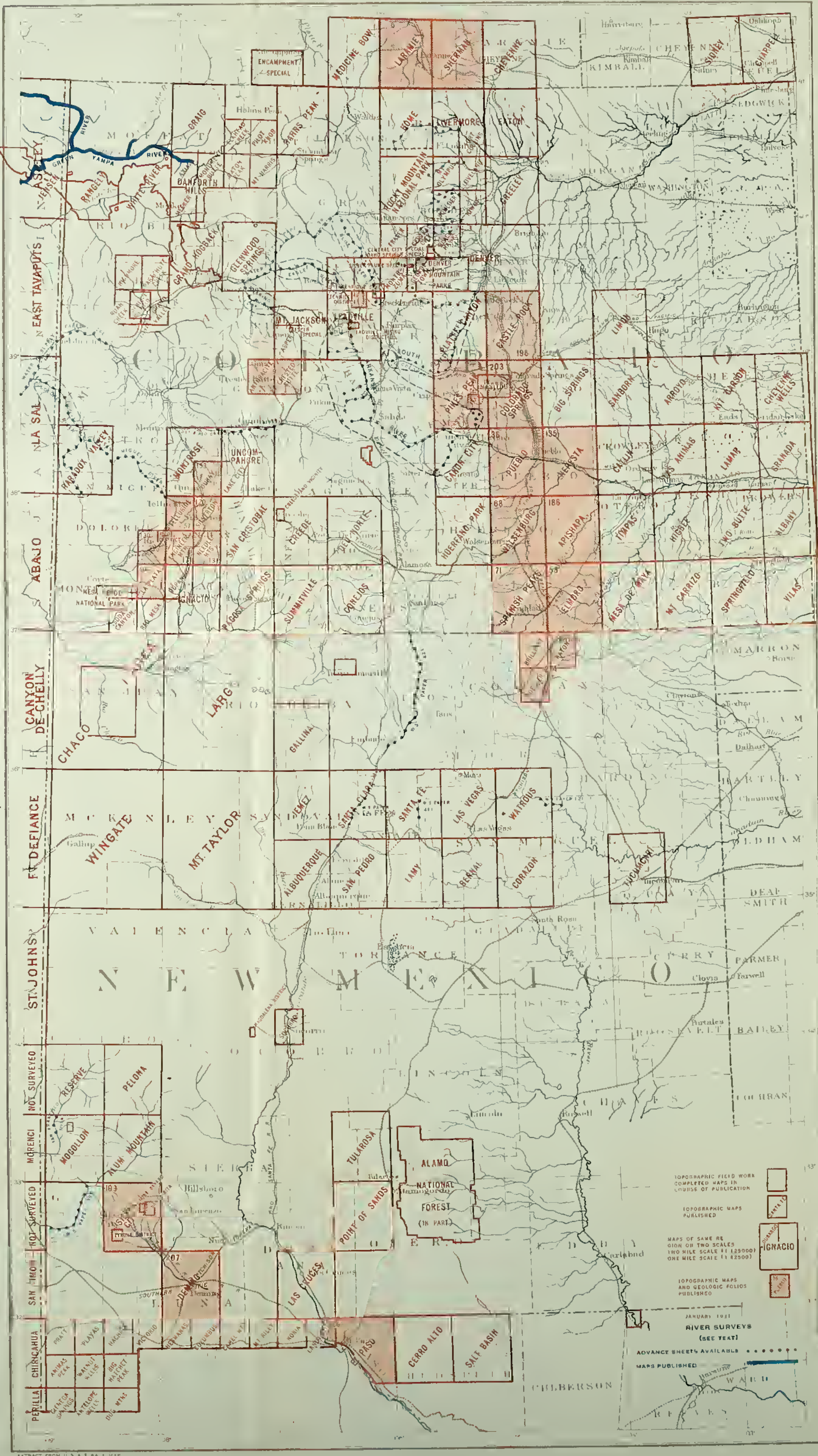
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND GEOLOGIC FOLIOS

ORDER MAPS BY NAMES PRINTED IN RED. NO OTHERS ARE PUBLISHED



LOCAL AGENTS FOR TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Purchasers may save delay incident to ordering through the mails by buying of the following agents, who carry in stock maps of areas in their vicinity and sell them at prices slightly in advance of rates mentioned in this circular.

COLORADO

Boulder:
Colorado Geological Survey, University of Colorado.
Colorado Springs:
Outwest Printing & Stationery Co., 9-15 Pikes Peak Avenue.
Cripple Creek:
W. D. Armstrong.
Denver:
Kendrick Bellamy Co., Sixteenth and Stout Streets.
The Clason Map Co., 1515 Tremont Place.
E. M. Beeler, 616 Central Savings Bank Building.
Kistler Stationery Co., 1636 Champa Street.
Idaho Springs:
Dr. James Underhill.
Longs Peak:
Enos A. Mills, Longs Peak Inn.

NEW MEXICO

Socorro:
Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources.

NEW YORK

New York City:
Hagstrom Map Co., 20 Vesey Street.
New York City—Continued.
C. S. Hammond & Co., 30 Church Street.

9-323 m [with inclosure]

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO

Department of the Interior

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Topographic maps.—The United States Geological Survey is making a standard topographic atlas of the United States. The unit of survey is a quadrangle bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, but different quadrangles are mapped on different scales, and consequently the standard maps, though of nearly uniform size (about 16½ by 20 inches), represent areas of different sizes. The standard scales are 1:31,680 (1 inch = one-half mile), 1:62,500 (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), and 1:125,000 (1 inch = nearly 2 miles). Some maps are published on special scales. Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. The maps are printed in three colors. The cultural features, such as roads, railroads, cities, and towns, as well as the lettering, are in black; the water features are in blue; and the features of relief—hills, mountains, etc.—are shown by brown contour lines. The contour interval differs according to the scale of the map and the relief of the country. On some maps woodland areas are shown in green and special features in other colors.

The progress of this work in Colorado and New Mexico is shown on the index map within. Each of the rectangles outlined in red on the index map indicates a quadrangle of which a topographic survey has been made. The name of the resulting topographic map, if published, is also shown, and its scale is indicated by the size of the rectangle. For areas represented by small rectangles within larger ones maps on different scales have been published. Each of the maps represented by the smallest rectangles shows a quadrangle measuring 15′ each way, or from 227 to 255 square miles, the area differing according to the latitude. The scale is 1:62,500, and the contour interval ranges from 10 to 100 feet. Each of the maps represented by the rectangles intermediate in size shows a quadrangle measuring 30′ each way, or from 905 to 1,019 square miles. The scale is 1:125,000, and the contour interval ranges from 20 to 100 feet. Each of the maps represented by the largest rectangles shows a quadrangle measuring 1° each way, or from 3,634 to 3,934 square miles. The scale is 1:250,000, and the contour interval is either 200 or 250 feet. The whole number of published topographic maps covering quadrangles in these two States is: Colorado, 103; New Mexico, 53. If maps covering areas in both States are counted only once the total is 154. A list of general and special maps and sheets, not included in this count, is given on pages 8 and 9.

The price of the standard maps, is 10 cents each, but a discount of 40 per cent is allowed on an order amounting to $5 at the retail price—that is, the wholesale rate for standard topographic maps is $3 for 50. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. (See below.) Prices for maps other than the standard are given on pages 8 and 9 of this circular. No discount will be allowed on an order amounting to less than $3. Prepayment is required and may be made by money order, payable to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, or in cash—the exact amount—at sender's risk; postage stamps should not be sent.

If maps ordered are not in stock the right is reserved to substitute others rather than return very small sums of money by mail, unless directions to the contrary are given in the order. *Name of county should be included in post-office address.*

The Survey can not supply mounted maps.

Geologic folios.—Geologic maps of the areas shown on the topographic maps are being published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. The folios are of special interest to students of geography and geology and are valuable as guides in the development and utilization of mineral resources.

For Colorado and New Mexico 21 folios have been issued, as shown on the index map by the rectangles shaded red and numbered. The octavo edition (6 by 9 inches) of Folio 186 sells for 50 cents retail or 30 cents wholesale. The price of Folios 198, 199, and 207, which are issued in the library edition only, is 25 cents retail or 15 cents wholesale. The price of Folio 214, which is issued in the library edition only, is 50 cents retail or 30 cents wholesale. The other folios shown on the index map and the library edition of Folio 186 are out of print. A general circular on geologic folios may be had on application.

World Atlas of Commercial Geology.—The World Atlas of Commercial Geology has been compiled by the United States Geological Survey to help in directing both the industry and the commerce of the United States. Two parts have been published. Part I, Distribution of mineral production, gives the results of a study of the world's supply of essential minerals. Part 1 is out of print. Part II, Water power of the world, shows the world's potential water power and the extent to which it has been utilized at home and abroad. Price, $1; in lots of 10 or more, 60 cents.

All correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

January, 1931.

19-4,000

GEOLOGIC AND OTHER REPORTS

The following reports relate to Colorado and New Mexico but are not parts of the topographic or geologic atlas. An asterisk (*) indicates that the report is out of print, but many such reports are available for consultation in certain libraries. (See list on p. 8.) The publications for which the price is stated are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittance to that official should be made by postal money order, express order, or check; postage stamps will not be accepted.

ANNUAL REPORTS:

*Second, 1880–81. Contains: Abstract of report on geology and mining industry of Leadville, Colo., by S. F. Emmons, pp. 201–290.
Sixth, 1884–85. Contains: Mount Taylor and the Zuni Plateau, by C. E. Dutton, pp. 105–198. $2.
Eighth, 1886–87. Part I contains: The fossil butterflies of Florissant, Colo., by S. H. Scudder, pp. 433–474. $1.50.
Ninth, 1887–88. Contains: On the geology and physiography of a portion of northwestern Colorado and adjacent parts of Utah and Wyoming, by C. A. White, pp. 677–712. $2.
Thirteenth, 1891–92. Part III contains: Report upon the construction of topographic maps and the selection and survey of reservoir sites in the hydrographic basin of Arkansas River, Colo., by A. H. Thompson, pp. 429–444. $1.85.
Fourteenth, 1892–93. *Part II contains: The laccolitic mountain groups of Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, by Whitman Cross, pp. 157–241.
Sixteenth, 1894–95. Part II contains: Geology and mining industries of the Cripple Creek district, Colo., by Whitman Cross and R. A. F. Penrose, jr., pp. 1–209; Water resources of a portion of the Great Plains, by Robert Hay, pp. 535–585. $1.25.
Seventeenth, 1895–96. *Part II contains: Geology of Silver Cliff and the Rosita Hills, Colo., by Whitman Cross, pp. 263–403; The mines of Custer County, Colo., by S. F. Emmons, pp. 405–472; The underground water of the Arkansas Valley in eastern Colorado, by G. K. Gilbert, pp. 551–601.
Eighteenth, 1896–97. Part I contains: Triangulation and spirit leveling, by H. M. Wilson and others, pp. 131–422; $1. *Part III contains: Preliminary report on the mining industries of the Telluride quadrangle, Colo., by C. W. Purington, pp. 745–850.
Nineteenth, 1897–98. Part I contains: Triangulation and spirit leveling, by H. M. Wilson and others, pp. 145–408. $1.
Twentieth, 1898–99. Part I contains: Triangulation and spirit leveling, by H. M. Wilson and others, pp. 211–530; $1. Part II contains: Devonian fossils from southwestern Colorado; The fauna of the Ouray limestone, by G. H. Girty, pp. 25–81; $2.50. Part V contains: Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, and South Platte Reserves, by J. G. Jack, pp. 39–115; White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve, by G. B. Sudworth, pp. 117–179, and Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, by G. B. Sudworth, pp. 181–243; $2.80.
Twenty-first, 1899–1900. *Part II contains: Geology of the Rico Mountains, Colo., by Whitman Cross and A. C. Spencer, pp. 7–165. Part IV contains: The High Plains and their utilization, by W. D. Johnson, pp. 601–741; $2.35.
Twenty-second, 1900–1901. *Part I contains: The asphalt and bituminous rock deposits of the United States, by G. H. Eldridge, pp. 209–452. *Part II contains: The ore deposits of the Rico Mountains, Colo., by F. L. Ransome, pp. 229–398. *Part III contains: The Rocky Mountain coal fields, by L. S. Storrs, pp. 415–471. Part IV contains: The High Plains and their utilization, by W. D. Johnson, pp. 631–669; $2.20.

MONOGRAPHS:

*12. Geolgy and mining industry of Leadville, Colo., by S. F. Emmons. 1886. 770 pp.
*27. Geology of the Denver Basin in Colorado, by S. F. Emmons and others. 1896. 556 pp.
31. Geology of the Aspen mining district, Colo., by J. E. Spurr. 1898. 260 pp. $3.60.
35. The later extinct floras of North America, by J. S. Newberry. 1898. 295 pp. $1.25.
40. Adephagous and clavicorn Coleoptera from the Tertiary deposits at Florissant, Colo., by S. H. Scudder. 1900. 148 pp. 80c.
44. Pseudoceratites of the Cretaceous, by Alpheus Hyatt, 1903. 351 pp. $1.
49. The Ceratopsia, by J. B. Hatcher. 1907. 300 pp. $1.50.
51. Cambrian Brachiopoda, by C. D. Walcott. 1912. In two parts. Part I, 872 pp.; Part II, 363 pp. $4.
54. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States, by W. B. Clark and M. W. Twitchell. 1915. 341 pp. $1.50.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

*16. The Carboniferous formations and faunas of Colorado, by G. H. Girty. 1903. 546 pp.
*32. Preliminary report on the geology and underground water resources of the central Great Plains, by N. H. Darton. 1905. 433 pp.
*33. Forest conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, N. Mex., by F. G. Plummer and M. G. Gowsell. 1904. 47 pp.
*39. Forest conditions in the Gila River Forest Reserve, N. Nex., by T. F. Rixon. 1905. 89 pp.
*52. Geology and underground waters of the Arkansas Valley in eastern Colorado, by N. H. Darton. 1906. 90 pp.
*54. Geology and gold deposits of the Cripple Creek district, Colo., by Waldemar Lindgren and F. L. Ransome. 1906. 516 pp.
*63. Economic geology of the Georgetown quadrangle (together with the Empire district), Colo., by J. E. Spurr and G. H. Garrey. 1908. 422 pp.
67. Landslides in the San Juan Mountains, Colo., by Ernest Howe. 1909. 58 pp. 25c.
*68. The ore deposits of New Mexico, by Waldemar Lindgren and others. 1910. 361 pp.
75. Geology and ore deposits of the Breckenridge district, Colo., by F. L. Ransome 1911 187 pp. 75c.
*90. Shorter contributions to general geology, 1914. Contains *(a) Geology of the pitchblende ores of Colorado by E. S. Bastin, pp. 1–5; *(c) Dike rocks of the Apishapa quadrangle, Colo., by Whitman Cross, pp. 17–31; (e) Contributions to the stratigraphy of southwestern Colorado, by Whitman Cross and E. S. Larsen, pp. 39–50, 10c.; *(k) The history of a portion of Yampa River, Colo., and its possible bearing on that of Green River, by E. T. Hancock, pp. 183–189.
*93. Geology of the Navajo country—a reconnaissance of parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, by H. E. Gregory. 1917. 161 pp.
*94. Economic geology of Gilpin County and adjacent parts of Clear Creek and Boulder Counties, Colo., by E. S. Bastin and J. M. Hill. 1917. 379 pp.
*95. Shorter contributions to general geology, 1915. Contains: (b) Eocene glacial deposits in southwestern Colorado, by W. W. Atwood, pp. 13–26, 15c.; *(c) Relation of the Cretaceous formations to the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and New Mexico, by W. T. Lee, pp. 27–58.
*98. Shorter contributions to general geology, 1916. Contains: *(h) The flora of the Fox Hills sandstone, by F. H. Knowlton, pp. 85–93; (p) Stratigraphy of a part of the Chaco River Valley, N. Mex., by C. M. Bauer, pp. 271–278, 15c.; (q) Vertebrate faunas of the Ojo Alamo, Kirtland, and Fruitland formations, by C. W. Gilmore, pp. 279–308, 25c.; (r) Nonmarine Cretaceous invertebrates of the San Juan Basin, by T. W. Stanton, pp. 309–326, 15c.; (s) Flora of the Fruitland and Kirtland formations, by F. H. Knowlton, pp. 327–353, 20c.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS—Continued.

100-A The coal fields of the United States: General introduction, by M. R. Campbell, pp. 1–33. 40c.

101. Geology and paleontology of the Raton Mesa and other regions in Colorado and New Mexico, by W. T. Lee and F. H. Knowlton. 1917. 450 pp. $1.10.

*108. Shorter contributions to general geology, 1917. Contains: A comparison of Paleozoic sections in southern New Mexico, by N. H. Darton, pp. 31–55; The Flaxville gravel and its relation to other terrace gravels of the northern Great Plains, by A. J. Collier and W. T. Thom, jr., pp. 179–184.

*119. Reptilian faunas of the Torrejon, Puerco, and underlying Upper Cretaceous formations of San Juan County, N. Mex., by C. W. Gilmore. 1920. 71 pp.

122. Copper deposits of the Tyrone district, N. Mex., by Sidney Paige. 1922. 53 pp. 25c.

*130. The Laramie flora of the Denver Basin, with a review of the Laramie problem, by F. H. Knowlton. 1922. 175 pp.

131–F. Revision of the flora of the Green River formation, by F. H. Knowlton, pp. 133–182. 10c.

131–G. Fossil plants from the Tertiary lake beds of south-central Colorado, by F. H. Knowlton, pp. 183–197. 10c.

131–H. The fauna of the so-called Dakota formation of northern central Colorado and its equivalent in southeastern Wyoming, by J. B. Reeside, jr., pp. 199–212. 10c.

*132. Shorter contributions to general geology, 1923–24. Contains: Relations of the Wasatch and Green River formations in northwestern Colorado and southern Wyoming, with notes on oil shale in the Green River formation, by J. D. Sears and W. H. Bradley, pp. 93–107.

*134. Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of the western part of San Juan Basin, Colo. and N. Mex., by J. B. Reeside, jr., and Flora of the Animas formation, by F. H. Knowlton. 1924. 117 pp.

*135. The composition of the river and lake waters of the United States, by F. W. Clarke. 1924. 199 pp.

*138. Mining in Colorado, by C. W. Henderson. 1926. 263 pp.

148. Geology and ore deposits of the Leadville mining district, Colo., by S. F. Emmons and others. 1927. 368 pp. $2.50.

149. Correlation of geologic formations between east-central Colorado, central Wyoming, and southern Montana, by W. T. Lee. 1927. 80 pp. 50c.

151. The cephalopods of the Eagle sandstone and related formations in the Western Interior of the United States, by J. B. Reeside, jr. 1927. 87 pp. 60c.

154–G. Algae reefs and oolites of the Green River formation, by W. H. Bradley, pp. 203–222. 30c.

154–J. Additions to the flora of the Green River formation, by R. W. Brown, pp. 279–299. 20c.

155. The flora of the Denver and associated formations of Colorado, by F. H. Knowlton. 142 pp. 80c.

158–A. The occurrence and origin of analcite and meerschaum beds in the Green River formation of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming, by W. H. Bradley, pp. 1–7. 10c.

158–E. The varves and climate of the Green River epoch, by W. H. Bradley, pp. 87–110. 15c.

BULLETINS:

*1. On hypersthene andesite and on triclinic pyroxene in augitic rocks, by Whitman Cross, with a geological sketch of Buffalo Peaks, Colo., by S. F. Emmons. 1883. 42 pp.

*20. Contributions to the mineralogy of the Rocky Mountains, by Whitman Cross and W. F. Hillebrand. 1885. Contains: Minerals from the basalt of Table Mountain, Golden, Colo., pp. 13–39; Minerals from the neighborhood of Pikes Peak, Colo., pp. 40–74; New mineral species from Colorado, pp. 100–109.

*49. Latitudes and longitudes of certain points in Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, by R. S. Woodward. 1889. 133 pp.

*66. On a group of volcanic rocks from the Tewan Mountains, N. Mex., and on the occurrence of primary quartz in certain basalts, by J. P. Iddings. 1890. 34 pp.

*93. Some insects of special interest from Florissant, Colo., and other points in the Tertiaries of Colorado and Utah, by S. H. Scudder. 1892. 35 pp.

*106. The Colorado formation and its invertebrate fauna, by T. W. Stanton. 1893. 288 pp.

*182. A report on the economic geology of the Silverton quadrangle, Colo., by F. L. Ransome. 1901. 265 pp.

*185. Results of spirit leveling, 1900–1901, by H. M. Wilson and others. 219 pp.

*201. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1901–2, by H. M. Wilson and others. 164 pp.

*213. Contributions to economic geology, 1902. Contains: Reconnaissance examination of the copper deposits at Pearl, Colo., by A. C. Spencer, pp. 163–169.

216. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1902–3, by S. S. Gannett. 222 pp. 20c.

*225. Contributions to economic geology, 1903. Contains: Coal fields of the White Mountain region, N. Mex., by C. A. Fisher, pp. 293–294; Structure of the Boulder oil fields, Colo., with records for the year 1903, by N. M. Fenneman, pp. 383–391.

*245. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1903–4, by S. S. Gannett. 328 pp.

254. Report of progress in the geological resurvey of the Cripple Creek district, Colo., by Waldemar Lindgren and F. L. Ransome. 1904. 36 pp. 5c.

*260. Contributions to economic geology, 1904. Contains: Ore deposits of the Ouray district, Colo., by J. D. Irving, pp. 50–77; Ore deposits in the vicinity of Lake City, Colo., by J. D. Irving, pp. 78–84; The geological resurvey of the Cripple Creek district, Colo., by Waldemar Lindgren and F. L. Ransome, pp. 85–98; Preliminary report on ore deposits of the Georgetown mining district, Colo., by J. E. Spurr and G. H. Garrey, pp. 99–120; The Neglected mine and near-by properties, Colo., by W. H. Emmons, pp. 121–127; Copper in the red beds of the Colorado Plateau region, by S. F. Emmons, pp. 221–232; The Florence oil field, Colo., by N. M. Fenneman, pp. 436–440; Zuni salt deposits, N. Mex., by N. H. Darton, pp. 565–566.

*262. Contributions to mineralogy from the United States Geological Survey, by F. W. Clarke and others. 1905. Contains: On carnotite and associated vanadiferous minerals in western Colorado, pp. 9–31; Two tellurium minerals from Colorado, pp. 55–57.

*265. Geology of the Boulder district, Colo., by N. M. Fenneman. 1905. 101 pp.

276. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1904–5, by S. S. Gannett. 263 pp. 20c.

*285. Contributions to economic geology, 1905. Contains: *(*a*) Gold and silver—Ore deposits of Bear Creek, near Silverton, Colo., by W. H. Emmons, pp. 25–27, The Hahns Peak gold field, Colo., by H. S. Gale, pp. 28–34, The Idaho Springs mining district, Colo., by J. E. Spurr and G. H. Garrey, pp. 35–40, A reconnaissance of the mineral deposits of New Mexico, by Waldemar Lindgren and L. C. Graton, pp. 74–86; *(*b*) Copper—The Cashin mine, Colo., by W. H. Emmons, pp. 125–128; *(*f*) Coal, lignite, and peat—The Yampa coal field, Colo., by N. M. Fenneman and H. S. Gale, pp. 226–239, The Engle coal field, N. Mex., by W. T. Lee, p. 240, The Durango-Gallup coal field of Colorado and New Mexico, by F. C. Schrader, pp. 241–258; *(*k*) Gypsum and plasters—Gypsum of the Uncompahgre region, Colo., by C. E. Siebenthal, pp. 401–403; (*o*) Miscellaneous nonmetals—Volcanic ash near Durango, Colo., by L. H. Woolsey, pp. 476–479, 5c.

291. A gazetteer of Colorado, by Henry Gannett. 1906. 185 pp. 15c.

*297. The Yampa coal field, Colo., by N. M. Fenneman and H. S. Gale. 1906. 96 pp.

*302. The areas of the United States, the States, and the Territories, by Henry Gannett. 1906. 9 pp.

*310. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, 1905–6, by S. S. Gannett. 1907. 248 pp.

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*315. Contributions to economic geology, 1906, Part I. Contains: *(*a*) Gold and silver—Lake Fork extension of the Silverton mining area, Colo., by L. H. Woolsey, pp. 26–30; *(*c*) Nickel, uranium, etc.—Carnotite in Rio Blanco County, Colo., by H. S. Gale, pp. 110–117; *(*e*) Aluminum and bauxite—The Gila River alum deposits, N. Mex., by C. W. Hayes, pp. 215–223; (*h*) Gypsum, plasters, etc.—Gypsum in northwestern New Mexico, by M. K. Shaler, pp. 260–265, 5c.; *(*i*) Clays and clay products—Clay deposits of the western part of the Durango-Gallup coal field, N. Mex., by M. K. Shaler and J. H. Gardner, pp. 296–302.

*316. Contributions to economic geology, 1906, Part II. Contains: Coal fields of the Danforth Hills and Grand Hogback, in northwestern Colorado, by H. S. Gale, pp. 264–301; The Book Cliffs coal field, between Grand River, Colo., and Sunnyside, Utah, by G. B. Richardson, pp. 302–320; The Durango coal district, Colo., by J. A. Taff, pp. 321–337; A reconnaissance survey of the western part of the Durango-Gallup coal field of Colorado and New Mexico, by M. K. Shaler, pp. 375–426; The Una del Gato coal field, N. Mex., by M. R. Campbell, pp. 427–430; Coal in the vicinity of Fort Stanton Reservation, N. Mex., by M. R. Campbell, pp. 431–434.

*320. The Downtown district of Leadville, Colo., by S. F. Emmons and J. D. Irving. 1907. 75 pp.

*340. Contributions to economic geology, 1907, Part I. Contains: Gold placer deposits near Lay, Colo., by H. S. Gale, pp. 84–95; Notes on copper deposits in Chaffee, Fremont, and Jefferson Counties, Colo., by Waldemar Lindgren, pp. 157–174; Carnotite and associated minerals in western Routt County, Colo., by H. S. Gale, pp. 257–262; Meerschaum in New Mexico, by D. B. Sterrett, pp. 466–473.

*341. Contributions to economic geology, 1907, Part II. Contains: Coal fields of northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah, by H. S. Gale, pp. 283–315; The Grand Mesa coal field, Colo., by W. T. Lee, pp. 316–334; The coal field between Gallina and Raton Spring, N. Mex., in the San Juan coal region, by J. H. Gardner, pp. 335–351; The coal field between Durango, Colo., and Monero, N. Mex., by J. H. Gardner, pp. 352–363; The coal field between Gallup and San Mateo, N. Mex., by J. H. Gardner, pp. 364–378.

*350. Geology of the Rangely oil district, Colo., by H. S. Gale. 1908. 61 pp.

371. Reconnaissance of the Book Cliffs coal field, between Grand River, Colo., and Sunnyside, Utah, by G. B. Richardson. 1909. 54 pp. 20c.

*380. Contributions to economic geology, 1908, Part I. Contains: Notes on the economic geology of southeastern Gunnison County, Colo., by J. M. Hill, pp. 21–40; The Tres Hermanas mining district, N. Mex., by Waldemar Lindgren, pp. 123–128; The Taylor Peak and Whitepine iron-ore deposits, Colo., by E. C. Harder, pp. 188–198; The Hanover iron-ore deposits, N. Mex., by Sidney Paige, pp. 199–214; The Niobrara limestone of northern Colorado as a possible source of Portland cement material, by G. C. Martin, pp. 314–326.

*381. Contributions to economic geology, 1908, Part II. Contains: Coal of the Denver Basin, Colo., by G. C. Martin, pp. 297–306; The South Park coal field, Colo., by C. W. Washburne, pp. 307–316; The Colorado Springs coal field, Colo., by M. I. Goldman, pp. 317–340; The Canon City coal field, Colo., by C. W. Washburne, pp. 341–378; The Trinidad coal field, Colo., by G. B. Richardson, pp. 379–446; Isolated coal fields in Santa Fe and San Miguel Counties, N. Mex., by J. H. Gardner, pp. 447–451; The Carthage coal field, N. Mex., by J. H. Gardner, pp. 452–460; The coal field between San Mateo and Cuba, N. Mex., by J. H. Gardner, pp. 461–473; Development in the Boulder oil field, Colo., by C. W. Washburne, pp. 514–516; The Florence oil field, Colo., by C. W. Washburne, pp. 517–544.

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471. Contributions to economic geology, 1910, Part II. Contains: The coal resources of Gunnison Valley, Colo., by E. G. Woodruff, pp. 565–573; The Tijeras coal field, N. Mex., by W. T. Lee, pp. 575–578; Miscellaneous analyses of coal samples from various fields of the United States, pp. 629–655. $1.05.

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*530. Contributions to economic geology, 1911, Part I. Contains: *(*e*) A preliminary report on the geology and ore deposits of Creede, Colo., by W. H. Emmons and E. S. Larsen, pp. 42–65; (*f*) Alunite in the San Cristobal quadrangle, Colo., by E. S. Larsen, pp. 179–183, 5c.; *(*k*) Notes on the vanadium deposits near Placerville, Colo., by F. L. Hess, pp. 142–156, and Vanadium in the Sierra de los Caballos, N. Mex., by F. L. Hess, pp. 157–160; *(*l*) Graphite near Raton, N. Mex., by W. T. Lee, pp. 371–374, and Mica in Idaho, New Mexico, and Colorado, by D. B. Sterrett, pp. 375–390.

*531. Contributions to economic geology, 1911, Part II. Contains: Geology and petroleum resources of the De Beque oil field, Colo., by E. G. Woodruff, pp. 54–68; The Cerrillos coal field, N. Mex., by W. T. Lee, pp. 285–312; Miscellaneous analyses of coal samples from various fields of the United States, pp. 331–355.

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*541. Contributions to economic geology, 1912, Part II. Contains: Petroleum near Dayton, N. Mex., by G. B. Richardson, pp. 135–140; Geology and coal resources of the Sierra Blanca coal field, N. Mex., by C. H. Wegemann, pp. 419–452; Analyses of coal samples from various fields of the United States, by M. R. Campbell, pp. 491–526.

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*581. Contributions to economic geology, 1913, Part II. Contains: Oil shale of northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah, by E. G. Woodruff and D. T. Day, pp. 1–21.
*583. Colorado ferberite and the wolframite series, by F. L. Hess and W. T. Schaller. 1914. 75 pp.
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*599. Our mineral reserves—how to make America industrially independent, by G. O. Smith. 1914. 48 pp.
613. Guidebook of the western United States, Part C, The Santa Fe Route, with a side trip to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, by N. H. Darton and others. 1915. 200 pp. $1.
*618. Geology and underground water of Luna County, N. Mex., by N. H. Darton. 1916. 188 pp.
*620. Contributions to economic geology, 1915, Part I. Contains: Potash in certain copper and gold ores, by B. S. Butler, pp. 227–236; Preliminary report on the economic geology of Gilpin County, Colo., by E. S. Bastin and J. M. Hill, pp. 295–323; The Aztec gold mine, Baldy, N. Mex., by W. T. Lee, pp. 325–330.
*621. Contributions to economic geology, 1915, Part II. Contains: Analyses of coal samples from various parts of the United States, by M. R. Campbell and F. R. Clark, pp. 251–375.
*623. Petroleum withdrawals and restorations affecting the public domain, by M. W. Ball. 1916. 427 pp.
*624. Useful minerals of the United States, by F. C. Schrader and others. 1916. 412 pp.
*625. The enrichment of ore deposits, by W. H. Emmons. 1917. 530 pp.
638. Spirit leveling in New Mexico, 1902 to 1915. 112 pp. 10c.
*641. Contributions to economic geology, 1916, Part II. Contains: Oil shale in northwestern Colorado and adjacent areas, by D. E. Winchester, pp. 139–198.
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*691. Contributions to economic geology, 1918, Part II. Contains: *(*a*) The structure of parts of the central Great Plains, by N. H. Darton, pp. 1–26; (*k*) Coal south of Mancos, Colo., by A. J. Collier, pp. 293–310. 10c.
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*715. Contributions to economic geology, 1920, Part I. Contains: Some deposits of manganese ore in Colorado, by E. L. Jones, jr., pp. 61–72; The Mogollon district, N. Mex., by H. G. Ferguson, pp. 171–204; Permian salt deposits of the south-central United States, by N. H. Darton, pp. 205–230.
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750–C. Observations on the rich silver ores of Aspen, Colo., by E. S. Bastin, pp. 41–62. 5c.
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*751. Contributions to economic geology, 1923–24, Part II. Contains: *(*a*) Continuity of some oil-bearing sands of Colorado and Wyoming, by W. T. Lee, pp. 1–22; (*g*) Geology and oil and gas prospects of part of Moffat County, Colo., and southern Sweetwater County, Wyo., by J. D. Sears, pp. 269–319. 20c.
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*275. Geology and water resources of Estancia Valley, N. Mex., by O. E. Meinzer. 1911. 89 pp.
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*343. Geology and water resources of Tularosa Basin, N. Mex., by O. E. Meinzer. 1915. 317 pp.
345. Contributions to the hydrology of the United States, 1914. 30c. Contains: (*b*) Ground water for irrigation in the vicinity of Enid, Okla., by A. T. Schwennesen, pp. 11-23, 5c.; *(*c*) Underground water of Luna County, N. Mex., by N. H. Darton, pp. 25-40.
364. Water analyses from the laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, by F. W. Clarke. 1914. 40 pp. 5c.
*380. The Navajo country—a geographic and hydrographic reconnaissance of parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, by H. E. Gregory. 1916. 219 pp.
395. Colorado River and its utilization, by E. C. La Rue. 1916. 231 pp. 50c.
396. Profile surveys in the Colorado River Basin in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. 1917. 6 pp. 50c.
398. Ground water in San Joaquin Valley, Calif., by W. C. Mendenhall and others. 1916. 310 pp. 25c.
421. Profile surveys in 1915 along Rio Grande, Pecos River, and Mora River, N. Mex. 1916. 11 pp. 15c.
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*427. Bibliography and index of the publications of the United States Geological Survey relating to ground water, by O. E. Meinzer. 1918. 169 pp.
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558. Preliminary index to river suryeys made by the United States Geological Survey and other agencies, by B. E. Jones and R. O. Helland. 1926. 108 pp. 25c.
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596-B. Quality of water of Colorado River in 1925-26, by W. D. Collins and C. S. Howard, pp. 33-43. 10c.
617. Upper Colorado River and its utilization, by Robert Follansbee. 394 pp. 65c.
618. The Green River and its utilization, by Ralf R. Woolley. 456 pp. $1.25.
636-A. Quality of water of the Colorado River in 1926-1928, by C. S. Howard, pp. 1-14. 5c.
636-B. Suspended matter in the Colorado River in 1925-1928, by C. S. Howard, pp. 15-44. 10c.

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Year	Water-Supply Paper	Price (cents)	Year	Water-Supply Paper	Price (cents)	Year	Water-Supply Paper	Price (cents)	Year	Water-Supply Paper	Price (cents)
1897	*15		1907-8	246	30	1914	386	30	1921	526	30
	*16			247	15		387	5		527	5
1898	28	10		248	20		388	10		528	10
1899	*37			249	25		389	15		529	25
	*38		1909	266	25	1915	406	20	1922	546	35
1900	49	10		267	10		407	10		547	15
	50	10		268	15		408	10		548	15
1901	66	10		269	25		409	20		549	25
	75	25	1910	286	25	1916	436	20	1923	566	50
1902	84	10		287	10		437	10		567	15
	85	15		288	15		438	10		568	30
1903	99	25		289	20		*439			569	25
	100	30	1911	306	35	1917	456	25	1924	586	50
1904	131	15		307	10		*457			587	20
	132	10		308	10		*458			589	25
	133	20		309	30		459	20	1925	606	30
1905	*172		1912	326	30	1918	476	25		607	20
	*173			327	10		477	5		608	30
	174	20		328	15		478	10		609	15
	175	20		329	20		479	15	1926	626	25
1906	208	30	1913	356	20	1919-20	506	35		627	15
	209	15		357	10		507	10		629	20
	210	20	1888-1913	358	50		508	15			
	211	20	1913	359	15		509	25			

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COLORADO

BOULDER:
- University of Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS:
- Colorado College.

DENVER:
- Colorado State.
- Museum of Natural History.

DENVER—Continued.
- Public.
- Regis College.
- State Historical & Natural History Society.
- State Mining Bureau.
- University of Denver.

FORT COLLINS:
- Experiment Station.
- State Agricultural College.

GOLDEN:
- State School of Mines.

PUEBLO:
- McClelland Public.

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE:
- University of New Mexico.

EAST LAS VEGAS:
- New Mexico Normal University.

SANTA FE:
- State.

SILVER CITY:
- New Mexico State Teachers College.

SOCORRO:
- School of Mines.

STATE COLLEGE:
- New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

SPECIAL MAPS AND SHEETS

[Measurements are approximate]

Alamo National Forest, N. Mex. This map shows the Alamo National Forest, in Otero and Chaves Counties, N. Mex. Limiting parallels, 32° 30′ and 33° 30′. Limiting meridians, 105° and 106°. Size, 16½ by 20 inches. Scale, 1:250,000, or about 4 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 200 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Aspen special, Colo. This map shows a portion of the Aspen quadrangle, in the vicinity of Aspen, on a large scale. Size, 18 by 22 inches. Scale, 1:9,600, or 800 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 25 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Breckenridge special, Colo. This map shows a portion of the Leadville quadrangle, in the vicinity of Breckenridge, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 39° 27′ and 39° 33′. Limiting meridians, 105° 56′ 53″ and 106° 04′. Size, 19 by 22 inches. Scale, 1:24,000, or 2,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Central City special, Colo. This map shows portions of the Central City and Blackhawk quadrangles, in the vicinity of Central City, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 39° 46′ 23″ and 39° 49′ 06″. Limiting meridians, 105° 29′ 15″ and 105° 32′ 46″. Size, 19 by 21 inches. Scale, 1:12,000, or 1,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Colorado (State). This map, which is in two colors, shows county boundaries, location and names of all towns, most of the smaller settlements, and the railroads (in black), also the rivers and many of the smaller streams and water features (in blue); it does not show contours. Size, 44 by 53 inches. Scale, 1:500,000, or about 8 miles to 1 inch. Price, 25 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 15 cents.

Creede and vicinity, Colo. This map shows the mining district adjacent to Creede on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 37° 50′ and 37° 55′. Limiting meridians, 106° 54′ and 106° 59′. Size, 16½ by 21 inches. Scale, 1:24,000, or 2,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Cripple Creek, Colo. This map shows a portion of the Pikes Peak quadrangle, in the vicinity of Cripple Creek, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 38° 41′ 10″ and 38° 47′ 10″. Limiting meridians, 105° 05′ 45″ and 105° 12′ 21″. Size, 16½ by 20 inches. Scale, 1:25,000, or about 2,100 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

De Beque oil field, Colo. This map shows an area 12 miles square on Grand River in Garfield and Mesa Counties, Colo. Limiting parallels, 39° 18′ 58″ and 39° 28′ 20″. Limiting meridians, 108° 09′ 27″ and 108° 22′ 47″. Size, 16½ by 20 inches. Scale, 1:62,500, or about 1 mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Denver, Colo. This map, which is double the standard size, is counted as two sheets in the text of this circular. Limiting parallels, 39° 30′ and 40°. Limiting meridians, 104° 30′ and 105° 20′ (area in southwest corner unsurveyed). Size, 20 by 33 inches. Scale, 1:125,000, or about 2 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 and 100 feet. Price, 20 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 12 cents.

Denver Mountain Parks, Colo. This map shows the mountain playground west of Denver. Limiting parallels, 39° 30′ and 39° 45′. Limiting meridians, 105° 10′ and 105° 40′. Size, 22 by 30 inches. Scale, 1:62,500, or about 1 mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 100 feet. Price, 15 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 9 cents.

Fort Bayard special, N. Mex. This map shows the Fort Bayard Military Reservation on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 32° 46′ 42″ and 32° 51′ 53″. Limiting meridians, 108° 07′ 47″ and 108° 11′ 04″. Size, 22 by 35 inches. Scale, 1:12,000, or 1,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 10 feet. Price, 20 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 12 cents.

Green River, Wyo.-Utah. Plan and profile of Green River from Green River, Utah, to Green River, Wyo. Scale, 1:31,680, or one-half mile to 1 inch. Contour interval on land 20 feet, on river surface 5 feet. Vertical scale of profiles, 20 feet=1 inch. Size, 21 by 27 inches. 16 sheets (10 plans, 6 profiles), Price, 10 cents a sheet; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Idaho Springs special, Colo. This map shows portions of the Central City and Blackhawk quadrangles, in the vicinity of Idaho Springs, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 39° 44′ 30″ and 39° 46′ 23″. Limiting meridians, 105° 29′ 50″ and 105° 33′ 30″. Size, 16½ by 20 inches. Scale, 1:12,000, or 1,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Leadville mining district, Colo. This map shows the Leadville ore belt, in Lake County, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 39° 13′ 50″ and 39° 16′. Limiting meridians, 106° 13′ and 106° 19′ 47″. Size, 20½ by 48 inches. Scale, 1:9,600, or 800 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 25 feet. Price, 25 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 15 cents.

Magdalena district, N. Mex. This map shows the Magdalena mining district, in Socorro County, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 34° 03′ 15″ and 34° 07′. Limiting meridians, 107° 10′ 45″ and 107° 13′. Size, 16½ by 36 inches. Scale, 1:12,000, or 1,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 25 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Manitou, Colo. This map shows portions of the Pikes Peak and Colorado Springs quadrangles, in the vicinity of Pikes Peak and Colorado Springs, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 38° 43′ 30″ and 38° 54′. Limiting meridians, 104° 47′ 30″ and 105° 05′ 45″. Size, 18 by 23 inches. Scale, 1:48,000, or 4,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 20 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 12 cents.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. This map shows the Mesa Verde National Park, in Montezuma County, Colo., on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 37° 09′ 18″ and 37° 21′. Limiting meridians, 108° 15′ and 108° 37′ 30″. Size, 31 by 46 inches. Scale, 1:31,250, or about one-half mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 25 feet. Price, 20 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 12 cents.

[Measurements are approximate]

New Mexico (geologic). This map is printed in two parts, each 30 by 51 inches. Scale, 1:500,000, or 8 miles to 1 inch. geologic formations printed in colors, having 22 pattern distinctions. Base has drainage printed in blue, culture in black, and contours in brown. Price, $1.50; if included in wholesale orders, 90 cents.

New Mexico (State). This map, which is in two colors, shows county boundaries, location and names of all towns, most of the smaller settlements, and the railroads (in black), also the rivers and most of the smaller streams and water features (in blue); it does not show contours. Published in two sheets; size of each sheet, 28 by 48 inches. Scale, 1:500,000, or about 8 miles to 1 inch. Price, 25 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 15 cents.

New Mexico (State). This map shows by brown contour lines the diversified configuration of the surface of New Mexico. It is the first published contour map of New Mexico. Published in two sheets; size of each sheet, 29 by 49 inches. Scale, 1:500,000, or about 8 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 100 meters (328 feet). Price, 75 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 45 cents.

Rico district, Colo. This map shows portions of the Rico and Engineer Mountain quadrangles, in the vicinity of Rico, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 37° 40′ and 37° 44′ 39″. Limiting meridians, 107° 58′ 37″ and 108° 05′ 39″. Size, 17 by 22 inches. Scale, 1:23,600, or about 2,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

River survey maps (advance sheets). The following advance sheets are now available for distribution but are useful chiefly to engineers. Price, 50 cents a sheet; no wholesale rate. (See map for river surveys that are contained in water-supply papers.)

ARKANSAS RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, COLO.: Three sheets (plan) of Arkansas River from Canon City to sec. 15, T. 8 S., R. 79 W.; includes Twin Lakes and Tennessee Fork to sec. 22, T. 8 S., R. 80 W. Scales, 1:31,680 and 1:63,360. Contour interval, 50 feet. Also one sheet (plan) each of Halfmoon Creek to sec. 19, T. 10 S., R. 81 W.; Lake Creek to sec. 3, T. 11 S., R. 82 W.; Cottonwood Creek to sec. 8, T. 14 S., R. 80 W.; Chalk Creek to Hancock; South Fork of Arkansas River to Monarch; Grape Creek to sec. 36, T. 21 S., R. 73 W.; Beaver Creek from sec. 16, T. 17 S., R. 68 W., to forks, including West Fork to Shagway Reservoir and East Fork to sec. 15, T. 16 S., R. 68 W. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

BLUE RIVER, COLO.: Two sheets (plan) of Blue River from mouth to Breckinridge, including Green Mountain reservoir site. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

BOULDER CREEK, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of Middle Boulder Creek from Boulder to Hessie and South Boulder Creek from sec. 26, T. 1 S., R. 71 W., to sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 73 W. Scale, 1:63,360. Contour interval, 50 feet.

CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of Cache La Poudre River from sec. 33, T. 9 N., R. 70 W., to sec. 33, T. 8 N., R. 75 W. Scale, 1:63,360. Contour interval, 50 feet.

CLEAR CREEK, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of Clear Creek from sec. 36, T. 3 S., R. 71 W., to sec. 17, T. 4 S., R. 75 W., including North Fork, Middle Fork, South Fork, and Chicago Creek. Scale, 1:63,360. Contour interval, 50 feet.

DOLORES RIVER, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of Dolores River from mouth to Paradox Valley. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

EAGLE RIVER, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of Eagle River from mouth to sec. 30, T. 6 S., R. 80 W. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

GUNNISON RIVER, COLO.: Three sheets (plan and profile) of Gunnison River from Cimarron Creek to Gunnison. Scale, 1:31,680. No contour lines.

ROARING FORK, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of Roaring Fork from mouth to Snowmass. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

ST. VRAIN CREEK, COLO.: One sheet (plan) including North Fork of St. Vrain Creek from Lyons to sec. 19, T. 3 N., R. 72 W.; Middle Fork of St. Vrain Creek from Lyons to sec. 18, T. 2 N., R. 72 W.; South Fork to sec. 30, T. 2 N., R. 72 W.; Lefthand Creek from sec. 24, T. 2 N., R. 71 W., to sec. 10, T. 1 N., R. 72 W.; James Creek to sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 72 W. Scale, 1:63,360. Contour interval, 50 feet.

SAN MIGUEL RIVER, COLO.: One sheet (plan) of San Miguel River from mouth to Sawpit. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, N. MEX.: One sheet (plan) of Redrock reservoir site on Gila River and Alma reservoir site on San Francisco River. Scale, 1:24,000. Contour interval, 10 feet.

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER, COLO.: Five sheets (plan) of South Platte River from sec. 33, T. 6. S., R. 69 W., to sec. 21, T. 12 S., R. 76 W.; includes North Fork to Webster and Geneva Creek to sec. 13, T. 6 S., R. 75 W. Scale, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 50 feet.

THOMPSON RIVER, COLO.:One sheet (plan) of Thompson River from sec. 12, T. 5 N., R. 70 W., to east boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park. Scale, 1:63,360. Contour interval, 50 feet.

Santa Rita special, N. Mex. This map shows a portion of the Silver City quadrangle, in the vicinity of Santa Rita, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 32° 46′ and 32° 52′. Limiting meridians, 108° 03′ and 108° 08′. Size, 16½ by 20 inches. Scale, 1:24,000, or 2,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 20 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Silver Plume special, Colo. This map shows a portion of the Georgetown quadrangle, in the vicinity of Silver Plume, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 39° 41′ 33″ and 39° 42′ 26″. Limiting meridians, 105° 42′ 35″ and 105° 45′. Size, 8½ by 14 inches. Scale, 1:12,000, or 1,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Tenmile district, Colo. This map shows a portion of the Leadville quadrangle, in the vicinity of Kokomo, on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 39° 22′ 57″ and 39° 30′ 25″. Limiting meridians, 106° 08′ and 106° 16′ 08″. Size, 18½ by 21½ inches. Scale, 1:31,680, or one-half mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 100 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Tyrone district, N. Mex. This map shows the Tyrone mining district in Grant County on a large scale. Limiting parallels, 32° 35′ 30″ and 32° 45′ 05″. Limiting meridians, 108° 20′ 30″ and 108° 26′ 30″. Size, 17 by 20 inches. Scale, 1:24,000, or 2,000 feet to 1 inch. Contour interval, 25 feet. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

Yampa River, Colo. Plan and profile of Yampa River from Green River to Morgan Gulch. Scale, 1:31,680, or one-half mile to 1 inch. Contour interval on land 20 feet, on river surface 5 feet. Vertical scale of profiles, 20 feet=1 inch. Size, 21 by 27 inches. 5 sheets (3 plans, 2 profiles). Price, 10 cents a sheet; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

North America. This map does not show contours. Size, 29 by 38 inches. Scale, 1:10,000,000 or about 158 miles to 1 inch. Price, 40 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 24 cents.

Sheet of standard symbols. Shows symbols and abbreviations adopted by the Board of Surveys and Maps of the United States Government for use on Government maps; printed in five colors. Size, 18 by 30 inches. Price, 40 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 24 cents.

MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

A wall map, 55 by 85 inches, in two sheets, on a scale of 37 miles to 1 inch, without contours, showing coal fields. 1917. Price, $1; if included in wholesale orders, 60 cents

A wall map, 49 by 76 inches, in two sheets, on a scale of 40 miles to 1 inch, either with or without contours. Price, 60 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 36 cents.

A wall map, same size and scale as next above, without contours, showing producing coal districts. 1922. Price, 75 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 45 cents.

A wall map, 40 by 62 inches, on a scale of 50 miles to 1 inch, on which is indicated by depth of brown and blue colors the relative height of the land and the depth of the sea. The position of the principal cities and the boundaries of the States are shown. Price, 75 cents; in lots of 10 or more, 50 cents.

A map, 18 by 28 inches, on a scale of 110 miles to 1 inch, either with or without contours. Price, 15 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 9 cents.

A relief or hypsometric map, same size, scale, and price as next above; altitudes indicated by colors.

A base map, 11 by 16 inches, on a scale of 190 miles to 1 inch. Price, 5 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 3 cents.

A base map, 8½ by 12 inches, on a scale of 260 miles to 1 inch. Price, 1 cent; if included in wholesale orders, five for 3 cents.

A map, 28 by 31 inches, on a scale of 110 miles to 1 inch, without contours, showing the physical divisions. Price, 10 cents; if included in wholesale orders, 6 cents.

MAPS SHOWING NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Chaco Canyon, N. Mex. This monument embraces 20,629 acres, set aside in 1907 to preserve the extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins along the canyon of Chaco River in San Juan and McKinley Counties. These ruins are of extraordinary interest because of their great number and size and because they contain innumerable and valuable relics of the prehistoric people who built and lived in them. Chaco Canyon is shown on the Largo map, one of the standard maps described on page 1. Limiting parallels, 36° and 37°. Limiting meridians, 107° and 108°. Scale, 1:250,000, or about 4 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 200 feet.

El Morro, N. Mex. This monument, set aside in 1906, has an area of 240 acres and comprises two lofty rocks in Valencia County, known as El Morro and Inscription Rock. The monument is shown on the Wingate map, one of the standard maps described on page 1. Limiting parallels, 35° and 36°. Limiting meridians, 108° and 109°. Scale, 1:250,000, or about 4 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 200 feet.

Gila Cliff Dwellings, N. Mex. This monument, set aside in 1907, contains 160 acres and consists of a group of cliff dwellings known as the Gila Hot Springs Cliff Houses, situated on public land in the Mogollon Mountains, within the Gila National Forest, Socorro County. These ruins are of exceptional scientific and educational interest, being the best representatives of the cliff dwellers' remains in the southwestern part of the United States. The monument is shown on the Alum Mountain map, one of the standard maps described on page 1. Limiting parallels, 33° and 33° 30′. Limiting meridians, 108° and 108° 30′. Scale, 1:125,000, or about 2 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 100 feet.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. This park, comprising 48,966 acres, was set aside by Congress in 1906, in order to preserve the remarkable ruins of prehistoric cliff dwellings discovered in canyons tributary to Mancos River on the Mesa Verde, Montezuma County. The plan and construction of these ancient structures and the stone implements found in them show that their builders had reached a high order of civilization. The three largest ruins have been named Cliff Palace, Spruce Tree House, and Sun Temple. Sun Temple was not discovered until 1915 and is of a type hitherto unknown in the park. It was undoubtedly used for religious ceremonials and is regarded as the highest example of Mesa Verde architecture. Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House were community dwellings, each providing homes for at least 350 persons, and containing—besides living quarters—mill rooms, storage rooms, granaries, ceremonial rooms, and towers. It is estimated that these structures were erected as early as 1300 A. D.

The Mesa Verde National Park is shown on a special map of that name, listed on page 8. A portion of the park is also shown on the Soda Canyon map, one of the standard maps described on page 1. Limiting parallels, 37° and 37° 15′. Limiting meridians, 108° 15′ and 108° 30′. Scale, 1:62,500, or about 1 mile to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. This park, which was established in 1915, is destined to be visited by a great number of people because it is within easy reach of many large cities. The park covers 253,982 acres and contains some of the finest scenery in the Rocky Mountains—snowy peaks above the clouds, steep-walled canyons, flower-bedecked valleys, and mirror-like lakes. Longs Peak, the loftiest mountain in the park, is 14,255 feet above sea level. The park is of great interest to geologists on account of its striking evidences of glacial action in prehistoric time.

The Rocky Mountain National Park is shown on the Rocky Mountain National Park map, one of the standard maps described on page 1. Limiting parallels, 40° and 40° 33′ 20″. Limiting meridians, 105° 30′ and 106°. Scale, 1:125,000, or about 2 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 50 feet.

Wheeler, Colo. This monument, set aside in 1908, consists of certain volcanic formations within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests, Mineral County, of unusual scientific interest because they admirably illustrate erratic erosion. The monument covers 300 acres and is shown on the Creede map, one of the standard maps described on page 1. Limiting parallels, 37° 30′ and 38°. Limiting meridians, 106° 30′ and 107°. Scale, 1:125,000, or about 2 miles to 1 inch. Contour interval, 100 feet.

Lincoln Lore

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Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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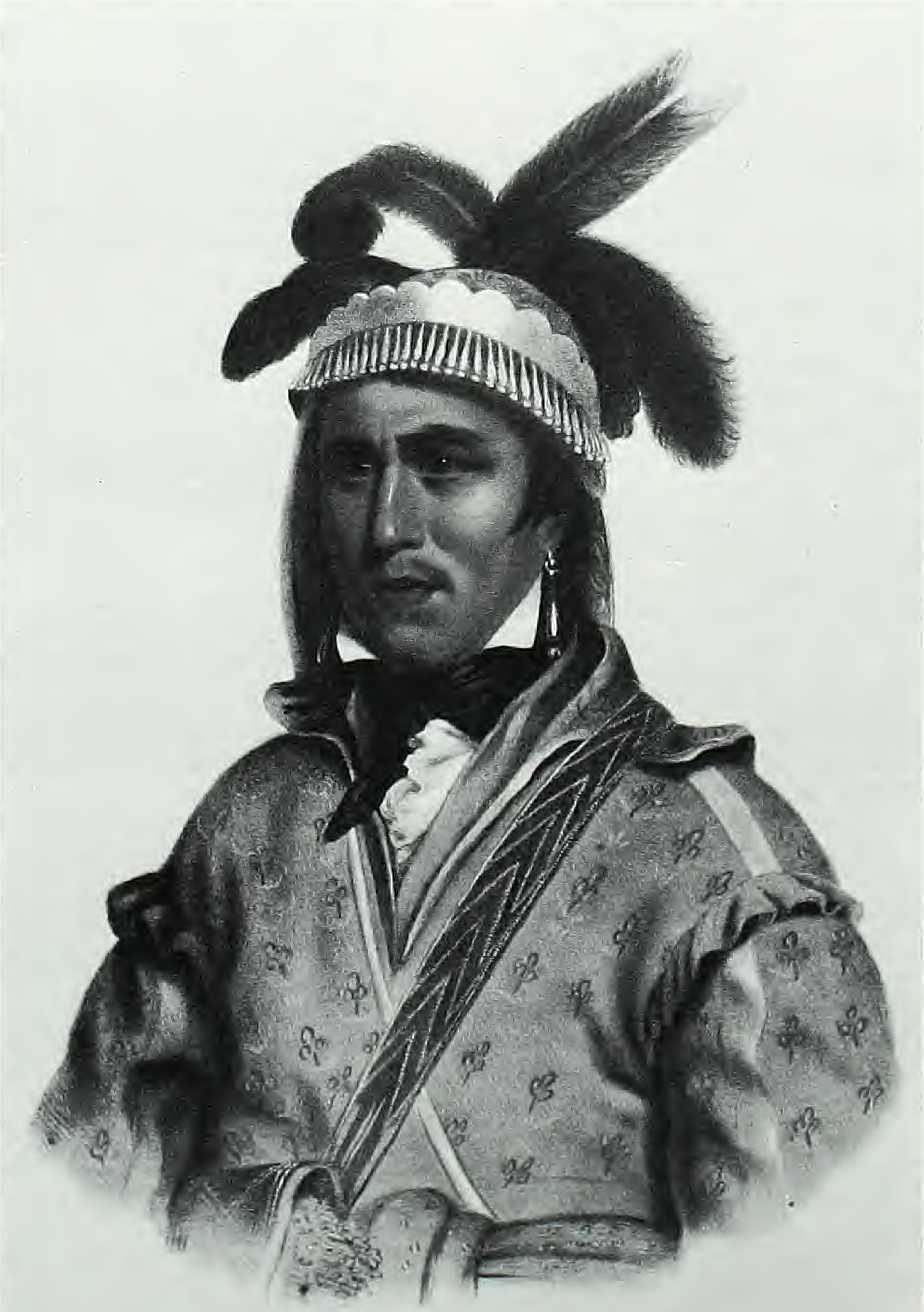
Pale-faced People and Their Red Brethren

It was inevitable. The civil rights revolution led to a spate of works on Lincoln and the Negro. When the civil rights movement spilled over into crusades for other kinds of people, Lincoln scholarship could not be far behind. The American Indian movement now has its angry equivalent of Lerone F. Bennett's "Was Abe Lincoln a White Supremacist?" (*Ebony,* XXIII [Feb., 1968]). David A. Nichols's *Lincoln and the Indians: Civil War Policy and Politics* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1978) is less journalistic and more scholarly than Bennett's uncompromising attack on Lincoln, but, fundamentally, it makes the same unreasonable demand that Abraham Lincoln live up to this century's definition of humanitarianism.

The chapter titles constitute the headings of an indictment: "The Indian System: 'A Sink of Iniquity,'" "Lincoln and the Southern Tribes: 'Our Great Father at Washington Has Turned Against Us,'" "Indian Affairs in Minnesota: 'A System of Wholesale Robberies,'" "Lincoln and Removal: 'A Disagreeable Subject,'" "The President and the Reformers: 'This Indian System Shall Be Reformed,'" "The Failure of Reform: 'The Do Nothing Policy Here Is Complete,'" "Concentration and Militarism," and "Lincolnian Attitudes Toward Indians: 'A Dying Race . . . Giving Place to Another Race with a Higher Civilization.'" The tone of the book is indignant, and the message, as with almost all modern books on Indian policy in the nineteenth century, is depressing.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. Creek Chief Opothleyaholo in a youthful portrait painted long before he led loyal Indians to Kansas in the Civil War.

What Nichols proves and what he laments are two different things. The record of the United States government in Indian policy during the Civil War was deplorable as usual. Lincoln's culpability for this record, however, is not so clearly delineated.

No book in the field yields so clear a view of the developments in Indian affairs during the Civil War. There were really several different Indian problems, each of which ran its course to a different unhappy ending. The Southern tribes (or Five Civilized Tribes), resident by the time of the Civil War in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma), were peculiar in that they held Negro slaves and were close to the Confederacy geographically. Despite treaty obligations to protect the tribes on their reservations, the United States abandoned the tribes, who made alliances of convenience with the Confederate States of America. Loyal Indians led by Creek Chief Opothleyaholo fled to Kansas, where they lived the miserable life customary for all war refugees.

Late in 1861, the administration decided to retake the reservations, and by January of 1862, it was decided to use Indians as soldiers in the campaign. Nichols notes that this decision did not have the far-reaching effect of leading to citizenship for Indians that the decision to use Negroes as soldiers would have. He does not give a full analysis of the reasons for the difference in result, but speculation on the subject is illuminating. In the first place, Indians were not vitally and logically linked to the Civil War, as Negroes were. The Indians played the same role that they had played in earlier power struggles on the North American Continent; they were pawns used by the greater powers. From the Indians' perspective, they played their accustomed roles in dangerous diplomacy, trying to pick the side that would win or to maintain neutrality. In the second place, Indians, as always, were divided and hence could be used to fight each other. "These Indians," General Halleck ordered on April 5, 1862, "can be used only against Indians or in defense of their own territory and homes." Using Indians for war was akin to fighting fire with fire. When Indians entered the fray, the conflict was no longer civilized warfare. The fact that they could fight each other instead of white men kept their warfare on the plane of savagery and did not lead to the privileges accorded white soldiers and veterans. Third, there were not enough of them to worry about, and it was widely assumed that their numbers were diminishing towards extinction. There was little need to be concerned about the future of the Indian in American society; he had no future.

The Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in which a number of Indians fought for the Confederacy, was a defeat for the Confederacy which caused an abandonment of Indian territory. The loyal refugee problem was not solved, however, since the government had to pay to send them back and pay to protect them once they were there. In 1864, the government removed the refugees from Kansas, too late for planting season.

A separate Indian problem was the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862. Nichols devotes about one third of his book to this famous episode in Lincoln's Indian relations. The virtue of his account lies not only in its thorough grounding in manuscript sources but also in its treatment of the Sioux uprising, not as an individual and spectacular event, but as a part of the Lincoln administration's continuing development. Nichols's account is particularly useful in showing the resolution of Indian problem after the famous hangings in Mankato, Minnesota, the day after Christmas, 1862 (see *Lincoln Lore* Numbers 1627 and 1628). The war interested Lincoln for the first time seriously in Indian reform, but the resolution of the Minnesota problem involved no reforms. Minnesota officials and the national government assuaged local resentments over Lincoln's pardoning 265 Sioux prisoners by removing the tribe from the state and keeping the pardoned Indians in confinement. The government also removed the Winnebagos, who had not participated in the uprising, but let the Chippewas stay, probably because they were of special interest to Indian reformer Henry B. Whipple, who had influence with the Lincoln administration.

By 1864, Lincoln had lost interest in Indian reform. The war and reelection preoccupied him. Indian Commissioner Dole tried a policy of concentrating the Indians on a few reservations remote from white settlement, and the military played a larger role than before in dealing with Indians. The Army proved as inept at handling Indians as the Interior Department's notoriously corrupt Office of Indian Affairs. In November, 1864, at Sand Creek, Colorado Territory, white militia massacred hundreds of Indians, killing children, scalping women, castrating men, and butchering pregnant women. News did not reach Washington until January, 1865, but it startled Congress and led to debate, investigation, and, years after Lincoln died, reform.

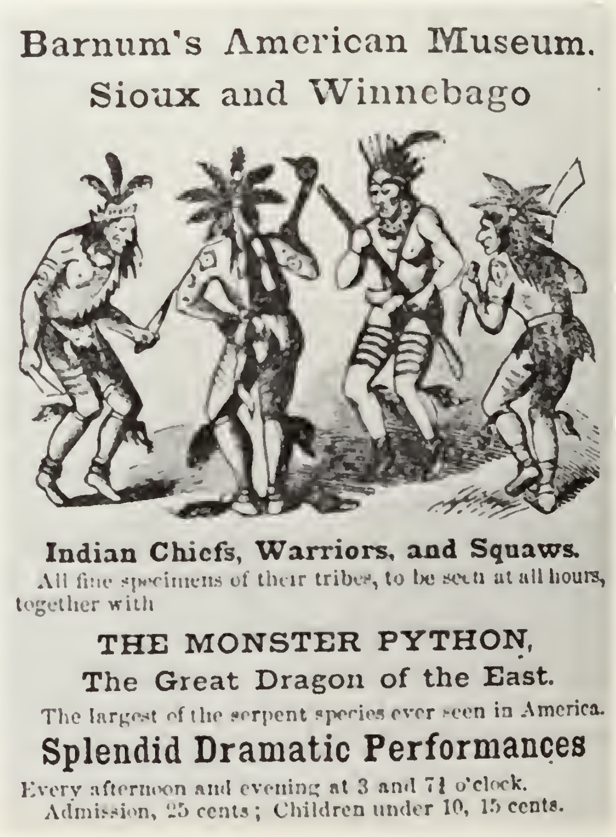
It is never very inspiring to read about nineteenth-century Indian affairs, and the Civil War years are no exception. The story — though with special nuances of Confederate diplomacy, high drama in Minnesota, and extraordinary brutality in Colorado — is largely the same old story. Because the story continues while Abraham Lincoln is President, however, it becomes noteworthy. Lincoln, Nichols seems to be saying, in order to live up to his reputation should have stopped all of this.

There is no doubt that Lincoln did not alter the course of American Indian policy, but it has always seemed that he had an adequate excuse. Surely he had less opportunity for Indian reform than any President preceeding him except James Madison. Indian affairs were matters of low priority for Lincoln, as Nichols admits on occasion. Lincoln wrote Cherokee Chief John Ross, for example, on September 25, 1862, explaining that a "multitude of cares" had prevented his examining the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation. Rarely does Nichols forgive Lincoln for his inattention to Indian policy. He repeatedly accuses the administration of procrastination, temporizing, and abandonment — sins of omission which might more charitably be described as preoccupation with larger problems.

Nichols also accuses Lincoln of exploitation, a far more serious charge. Nichols has trouble proving it. His principal reliance is on pointing to what Lincoln would tolerate as proof of Lincoln's policy. Toleration of evil is another sin of omission, however, and could as well be a function of preoccupation with other problems.

In most instances, because of Lincoln's inattention to Indian affairs, Congress played a major role in Indian policy. The settlement of Minnesota's Indian problems, which Nichols characterizes as "Trading Lives for Land and Money," was embodied in legislation passed by the United States Congress. Congress gave Minnesota a $1.5 million indemnity for losses incurred in the war. Congress appropriated the money to remove the Sioux from Minnesota. Congress appropriated money to remove the Winnebagos from Minnesota. If this was a "Lincoln bargain," as Nichols describes it, it was a bargain on which there was widespread agreement in Washington, D.C.

Often, Nichols assumes that Indian Commissioner William P. Dole's policies were Lincoln's policies. Were Salmon P. Chase's Treasury Department appointees who opposed Lincoln's renomination in 1864, Lincoln's appointees? One must be careful in judging the "Lincoln administration" or "the government." In fact, it remains difficult to describe Lincoln's Indian policy because he made so few statements on the problem and because he took little direct action in Indian affairs.



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From the Louis A. Warren
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FIGURE 2. An advertisement in *Harper's Weekly*.

Nichols's brief treatment of Lincoln's personal experience with Indian affairs before entering the White House typifies his grudging interpretation of Lincoln's actions. He mentions the famous episode in the Black Hawk War in which Lincoln allegedly defended an old Indian who strayed into camp from soldiers who wanted to kill him, but he bases the story on Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years.* Benjamin P. Thomas found more reliable evidence for the story. In *Abraham Lincoln: A Biography,* Thomas notes that Lincoln let the story stand in a campaign biography which he carefully corrected for William Dean Howells. Nichols concludes that "Lincoln learned how to use Indian affairs for political advantage" in the Black Hawk War. Yet the nature of that experience is not easily interpreted. In fact, Lincoln returned from the war so late in the summer that he had only two weeks to campaign for the legislature. Moreover, Lincoln must have enlisted, in part, for the same inglorious reasons so many soldiers enlist: he was unemployed (or about to be) and had no family in New Salem. He may have "understood the potency of the Indian-fighter image in the age of Andrew Jackson," but Lincoln never tried to capitalize on such an image. He did not go by the phony title many ex-frontier militiamen did, "Captain" Lincoln, and he confessed plainly that he never saw any "live, fighting Indians" in the war. That he also prided himself on his election as captain was a function of Lincoln's love of democratic praise and seems in no way to constitute capitalizing on his experience, such as it was, as an Indian-fighter.

"Lincoln, in the years before he became president," Nichols says, "apparently never challenged the American consensus on the necessity for Indian removal to make way for white progress." This is really Nichols's basic charge against Lincoln for the Presidential years as well: he failed to challenge the consensus on Indian policy. Nichols shares a view of politics common in America today. His book is sprinkled with a street-slang view of the political process; politicians "play their power games" while the Indians suffer, and Indians are "the pawns of power politics." Nichols is outraged that the Indian Bureau was a part of the patronage system. Everything in Lincoln's government ran on the patronage system — in some sense, even the war. To "depoliticize Indian affairs" was an unrealistic ideal requiring a massive reorganization probably unobtainable in wartime and not guaranteed to solve the Indians' problems.

The book's one-sidedness can best be seen in its treatment of the formulaic language of Indian relations. This mannered, formal pidgin-English seems quaint and has always troubled historians of Indian relations. In the hands of a historian with a case to make, it can be a powerful tool. Nichols, probably unconsciously, has a tendency to make a mockery of the language when used by whites and to interpret it seriously when used by Indians. Lincoln's comparison of "this pale-faced people and their red brethren," when a delegation of chiefs visited the White House on March 27, 1863, is termed an "incredible recitation" by Nichols. By contrast, Nichols says this of a Cherokee pledge of fealty:

> In spite of Lincoln's abandonment of their cause, the Cherokee leaders continued to place faith in the White House after Andrew Johnson assumed office, "Our trust is in your wisdom and sense of justice to protect us from wrong and oppression." That trust in the "great father" was destined to be even more severely tested for the Natives farther north in the Republican state of Minnesota.

There is no more reason to take formal Indian pledges of trust seriously than there is to take seriously white expressions of bonds of brotherhood between red men and white. There is a tendency, however, in today's climate of sympathy for the Indians to treat only one side of the story with the historian's usual critical tools.

The angry tone and constant straining for high effect by linking the Sixteenth President with distant developments in Indian affairs mar this book. It is otherwise a well-researched, competently written analysis of the major developments in Indian relations under the Lincoln administration. Nichols's publisher, the University of Missouri Press, deserves special praise for a beautifully designed and carefully printed book. The typeface is handsome, the footnotes are at the bottom of the page, there are few typographical errors, and the jacket design is original and attractive. University presses have become practically the last bastions of decent book design in the country. Nichols's *Lincoln and the Indians* fills a void in the Lincoln literature which probably will not need refilling (at book-length) again. However, the reader should proceed with caution. The author's animosity to politics can only distort the image of a man with Lincoln's known fondness for the political arts.

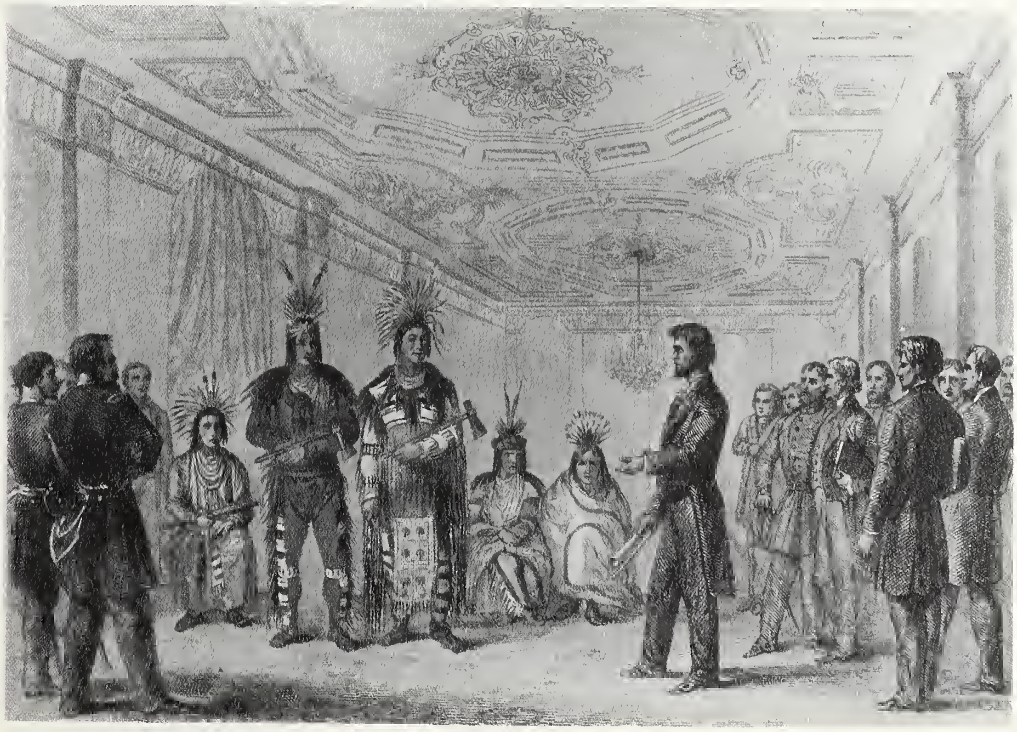
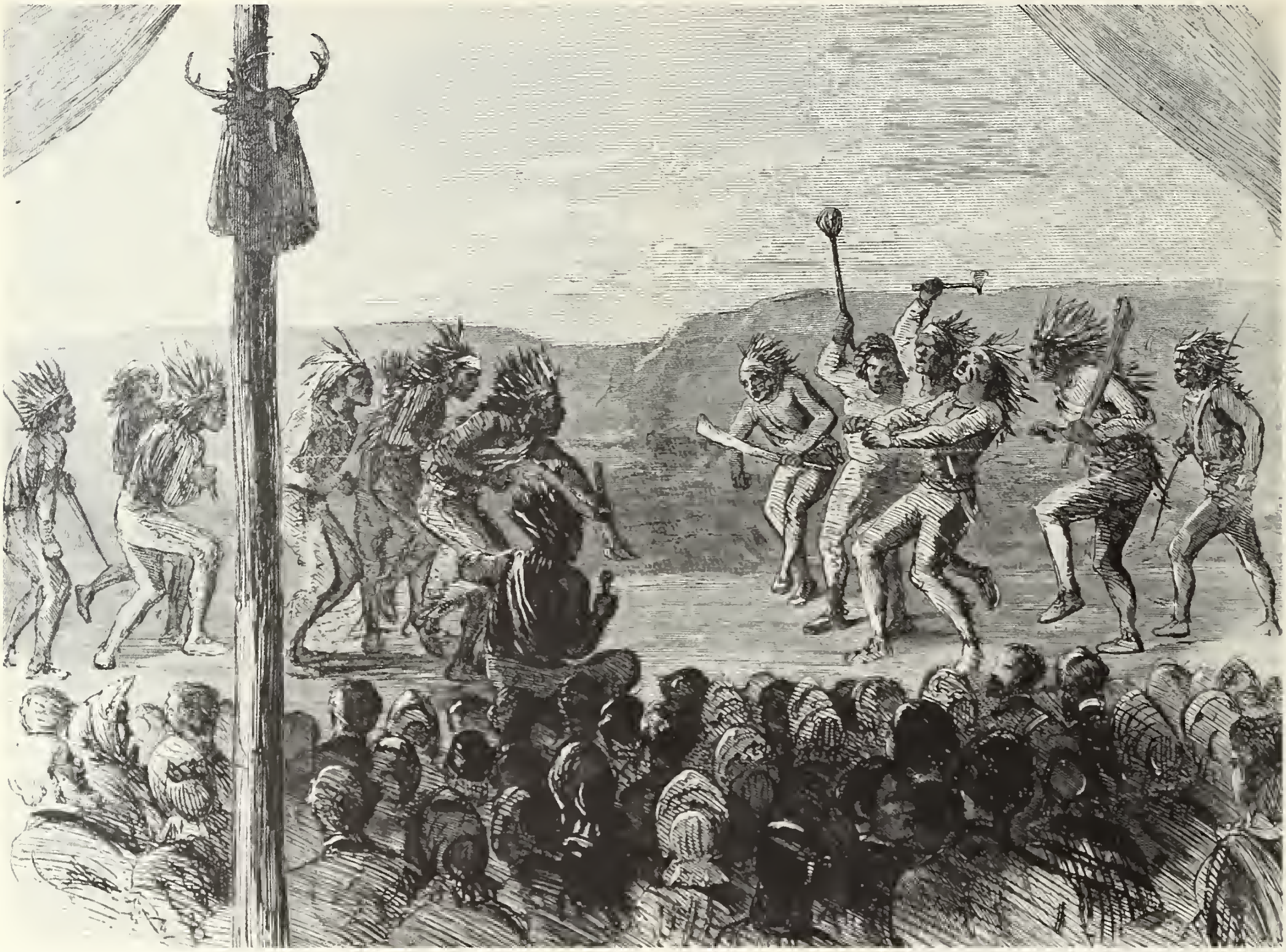


FIGURE 3. "Lincoln Recevant Les Indiens Comanches," a rare French print, showing the Sixteenth President speaking to a delegation of Indian chiefs. Such delegations visited Washington regularly, and greeting them was a heavy burden on the President, the Indian Bureau, and other Washington officials.

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum



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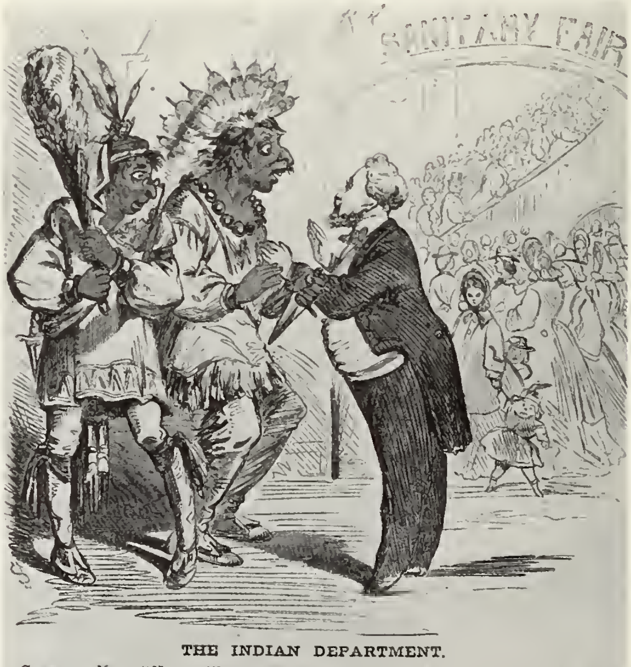
FIGURES 4 — 5. A great attraction at the Metropolitan Fair of the United States Sanitary Commission in New York in the spring of 1864, was the Indian Department. *Harper's Weekly* noted high interest in this exhibit "in which the life of those who, only a little while ago, held undisputed possession of our continent, is reproduced by a handful of the once absolute tribes for the pleasure of the pale-faced race, whose ancestors pushed them into obscurity and historical oblivion."



THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Committee-Man. "No, no, Walk-in-the-Mud! You mustn't go and scalp those ladies. We don't do so here! And your Great Father wouldn't like it!"

Walk-in-the-Mud. "Scalpee 'em! Me no want scalpee 'em!—They so nice me want go hug 'em!"

Committee-Man. "Oh, is that all! Then you may go. They have a partiality for *Distinguished Foreigners.*"

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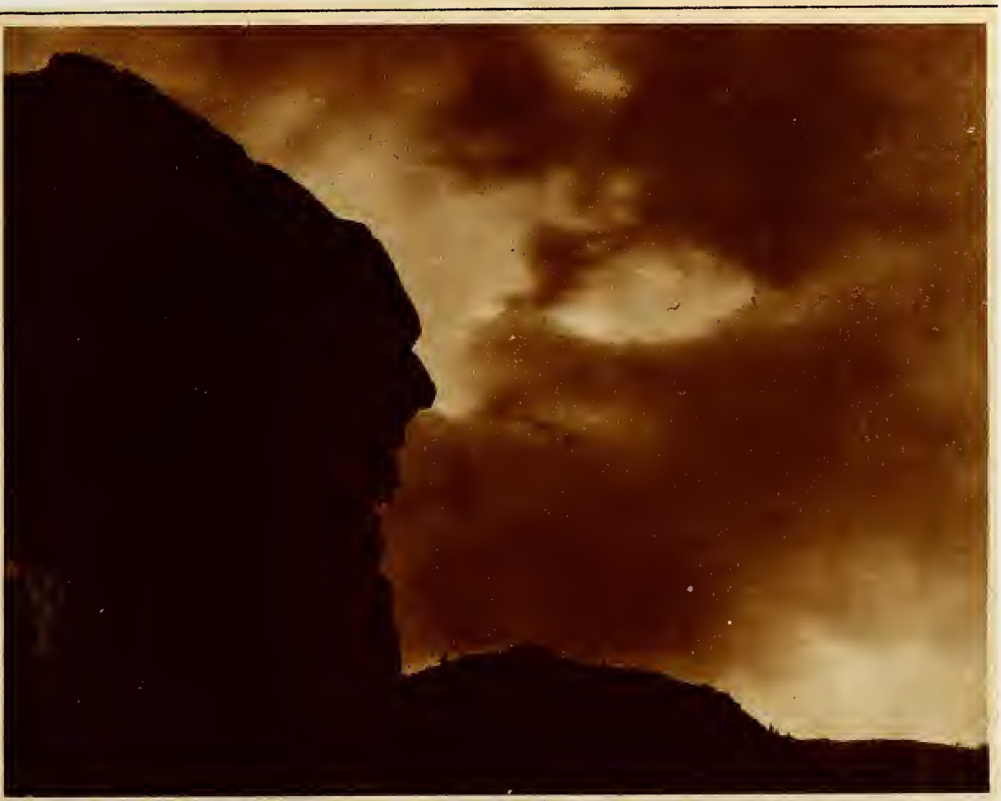

In Memoriam: Pictures Recalli

CARVED BY NATURE IN THE AGE-OLD HILLS—Lincoln's profile in stone, majestically outlined against the sky, is a sight of never-failing interest to the visitor to Bear Creek canyon, Denver Mountain parks.